Susiness Motices.

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TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The trial of five dynamite conspirawas begun yesterday in Liverpool. James McDermott was arrested on board the steamer City of Montreal for to murder. = A large number of ents engaged in the Spanish revolt at Bedajos are to be interned. — The Brighton Stakes were won by Whin Blossom. — Twenty thousand florins collected for the Truste exhibition will be given to the sufferers by the Ischia earthquake. ___ Iglesias with 1,000 nen started on a march to Trujillo.

Domestic .- A few railway telegraph operators joined the general telegraphers' strike yesterday, but the business of the railroads was not impeded. = It was learned that China had purchased 85,000,000 worth of arms in this country. large number of cattle died of Texas fever at Dodge City, Kan. ___ The election returns of Utah showed hat there was a large Mormon majority. There will be a Democratic majority of eightyseven in the Kentucky Legislature. = L. L. Conrad, a prominent Baltimere lawyer, was shot dead in bed by his wife, who was crazed by pain. — William M. Beebe, commanded the first Greely relief expedition, committed suicide in Washington. force, Empress, Navarro and Meditator won the Saratoga races. —— Mr. Benjamin, United States Minister to Persia, reports his arrival at Teheran and reception by the Shah.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-There was considerable with cut and crossed wires reported the telegraph offices yesterday; no read operators obeyed the Brother-= A committee of Senators visited tenement and lodging-houses. — The corner-tene of the old[Washington Market was unearthed. A "bunco steerer" vainly tried to swindle an English editor. = The American Rifle Team arrived here on the Abyssinia. Rica, Water Lily, arro, Monitor, Mary Corbett and Rochester wor the Long Branch races. — The annual regatta
of the National Amateur Association was begun on the Passaic. = The Metropolitan baseball nine won an easy victory over the Allegheny nine. Bullivan, the pugilist, returned to Boston, and Blade confessed that he was punished enough. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 82.74 cents. ____ Stocks opened active and weak and generally declined: later there were re-

coveries and the closing was steady.

THE WEATHER.—IRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair weather, with slight changes in temperature. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 81°; lowest, 61°; average, 70%°.

It is already seen that precautions against fire on the Brooklyn Bridge were not useless. The tongue of flame which was discovered on Monday evening on the south-side roadway might it. It was soon after the Presidential election have kindled a great conflagration if a fre tinguisher had not been in the reach of an active policeman. The incident shows how dangerous it would be, even if the Bridge were strong enough to bear their weight, to allow locomotive engines to draw trains across it. There is so much woodwork about the structure, which will soon become dry as tinder in the sun and wind, that there would be constant danger from sparks from the engine. The risk from lighted cigarette and cigar ends is not as mail

One result of the so-called sparring match of Monday night naturally is a great revival of interest in such affairs. It is not surprising, therefore, that on all sides we hear of renewed activity among the minor brutes of the prizering. None of them of course hopes to be known as the champion "slugger" of the world; but each one has an eye on the possible gate-money to be taken in (along with the pub-lic) at the exhibitions which they are arranging. It is said that Slade and Mitchell will fight without gloves about September 11 within forty miles of Kansas City. If the authorities in that part of the country really wish to prevent this performance they certainly can do it after this warning.

At last we know why the trees were cut down at the north of the Spa in Central Park contrary to the orders of Mr. Parsons, the Superintendent of Planting. It was, says Mr. scher, the head gardener, because Mr. Schultz wanted a vista to the footway and drive. Naturally he wished to advertise the Spa and increase his business there. And Superintendent Jones and the Park Com issioners were willing to sacrifice valuable trees, and make an ugly blot upon the Park, merely that Mr. Schultz might sell a few more glasses of soda water! The more the matter is looked into the clearer it appears that Mr. Parsons's protest was sound and judiions. It is not too late yet for the Commis sioners to recognize this fact and take stringent steps to restrain Superintendent Jones and his destructive axe.

The death of Cetewayo, the Zulu King, of course meant an attack in Parliament, sooner or later, upon the South African policy of the present English Ministry. That attack has finally come, and has ended, apparently, without any advantage to the Tories. Their motions on the subject in the House of Commons yesterday were defeated after a speech by Mr. Gladstone. Notwithstanding this result, to an impartial observer there seems to be some truth in the charge of the Conservatives that Lord Kimberley's policy in Zululand was mischievous and short-sighted. After Cetewayo was captured some years ago, his kingdom was divided among his chiefs, who were substantially promised the support of the nglish Government in keeping their lands. From that time until Cetewayo was restored the peace of Zululand was practically undisturbed. Putting Cetewayo back made trouble immediately. Mr. Gladstone must have made a sbrewd speech if he explained satisfactorily the course of bis Ministers. At this distance it looks as if they were guity of bad faith in about the only thing, so far as as the Demo-breaking their pladge to the cuipts, and guilty cratic party is concerned—of the present. The

It was a foregone conclusion that Mr. J. Proctor Knott would be elected as the Democratic Governor of Kentucky. The only points of interest therefore about the election were the size of the majority and the decision of the voters in regard to holding a convention to revise their State constitution. Bourbon rule few years that there was hope that the Democratic vote would be cut down. The returns are not yet all in, but the majority is apparently nearly at the usual figures-about 45,000. The plan to revise the consitution also has been defeated, since a majority of the citizens in the State did not vote for it. This is to be regretted. The fundamental law of Kentucky is about as bad as it can be. Although it is bound to be changed some time, the delay is discouraging, since it is a perilous hindrance to the development of the State. If the Kentuckians can stand it, however, the rest of the Union need not feel greatly disturbed.

The members of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor have begun their investigation of the condition of the working classes in the right way. The tour through the tenement-house districts in this city yesterday must have brought to their attention, better than anything else could have done, many evils which it is desirable to remove from the lot of the very poor. But it is such facts as the committee found in Mott and Chatham sts. that will prove the most valuable to them. The workings of some of our laws affecting labor and capital can best be studied there. The condition of the laboring classes occupying the houses erected by the Improved Dwellings Association in the upper part of town is the result of the enterprise and the active benevolence of good people. It is not statutory, and what is more, it can never be brought about by the operation of law atone.

WHY NOT DISBAND? It is now said upon what seems to be pretty good authority that there will be no contest for seats in the next Democratic State Convention by the rival factions in this city, but that all differences will be harmoniously arranged before the meeting of the Convention upon the basis of a fair division between Tammany and Irving Halls and the County Democracy. It is understood that there will be no farce of primary elections for choice of delegates; that the County Democracy, which came into existence less than three years ago upon the wave of a great popular uprising against "Boss rule" and in favor of honest primaries, has abandoned that idea and will make no effort to elect delegates by that method; that the State Committee, to whom was committed by the last Convention the duty of providing for an election of delegates in which every Democratic voter should have a voice, has practically abdicated its functions in that regard and signified its intention to forbear all interference; and that the old plan will be pursued of selecting delegates by the "Bosses" of the various organizations. This lovely condition of harmony is reported to have been brought about by the combined efforts of Governor Cleveland, Mayor Edson, John Kelly, Samuel J. Tilden and other leaders and "Bosses" of the various factions.

This being the case, may we be permitted to inquire what advantage there is in having three or more separate Democratic organizations in this city? And particularly what is the reason for being of the County Democracy? It seems necessary upon the eve of every election or whenever the scent of spoils is in the air to recall to the memories of the patriots and statesmen who run this organization the circumstances under which it came into existence and the causes which led up to are called the "better class" of Democratsmen like Mayor Edson, John E. Develin, Abram S. Hewitt, Edward Cooper, William C. Whitney, Peter B. Olney and otherstook the initial steps toward organ-izing an opposition to Tammany Hall which should effectually reform the politics of the city, make an end of Tammany Hall as a political force, exterminate "Boss rule," purge the party of its dishonest and unfit leaders, and thoroughly purify the entire body. The chief incentive to this action was the general belief that "Boss" Kelly and Tammany Hall, from motions of revenge, had played false to the party and its candidates in the late election and virtually defeated Hancock. The movers in the new enterprise openly said so, and unhesitatingly avowed their object and their sole immediate object to be to put down John Kelly and destroy the

political influence of Tammany Hall-At the meeting in Cooper Institute in December, 1880, at which Mr. Franklin Edson, now Mayor, presided, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt struck the key-note, when after a vigorous arraignment of Tammany Hall for its corruption and tyranny, he said: "Tammany Hall " is therefore a thing of the past. It has done "its good and it has done its evil work, and in finally defeating the Democratic party it has "destroyed itself, and can no longer be recognized except as a warning against a method of organization which is at war with "the representative principle of the Govern-"ment." Mr. John E. Develin expressed horror and indignation at the manner in which the people's offices had been divided before their very eyes as the spoils of faction; som eother speakers addressed the meeting in a similar vein. The great purpose of that meetingthat "popular uprising," as its promotors were fend of calling it-was to organize a movement to put down Tammany Hall and its methods, and to establish a system of primary elections which should give every Democratic elector in the city a voice in the choice of delegates and in the management of the party. And we have no doubt-though we confess it does look a little queer-that the gentlemen named, Mayor Edson, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Develin and the rest, were at the time quite sincere and actually believed that they meant to extinguish Tammany and set on foot a great reform. It was not the first high-sounding declaration of war to be followed by abject

surrender.

The painful fact is that these gentlemen have never had the pluck and stamina to fight John Kelly and Tammany with even soft gloves. In the phrase of the showmen, they have been "hippodroming it" ever since they launched their manifesto. And now they propose, if the reports in circulation be true, to give up even attempting the farce of holding primaries for the election of delegates. That was the thing they laid most stress on at the outset. The people were to rule and the "Bosses" were to go. The Tammany method was to be put down. In the words of Mr. Hewitt, Tammany Hall was "a thing of the past." As a matter of fact it is a thing—and about the only thing, so far as as the Demo-

of folly in restoring Cetewayo without giving | County Democracy have never done a thing him a force of English soldiers to keep him on they promised, and now they are about to abandon the only pretext they ever had for existence. Why not disband the concern as a failure ?

ARMY KITE-FLYING.

The order directing Colonel Ilges, who has been on trial before a court-martial at St. Paul for duplicating his pay accounts, to repair to his former station, there to await the decision of has been so bad in Kentucky during the last the court, is construed as an indication that he is merely to be suspended or reprimanded. This would mean that he had been found not guilty of the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, but guilty of the lesser charge of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

There is a general interest just now in the standards of honor and morality in the Army and Navy, especially in view of the revelations of personal dishonesty in the former service and bad habits in the latter. This makes it worth while to see what was the best an officer holding the high rank of colonel could say for himself against such a charge as this. At the last session of the cour .- martial Colonel Ilges, addressing the court, reviewed the entire case made against him. He admitted the facts charged, but denied an intention to defraud. He admitted that after be had sold his pay accounts for August, November and December, 1882, to a Washington banking house, and received the money for them, he sold pay accounts for the same months to a St. Paul banking house. But he read from the testimony of the St. Paul banker to show that it had been stipulated that the November and December accounts should be held to be taken up afterward by Colonel Ilges with the proceeds of money deposited to his credit in the Treasury. The St. Paul panker never forwarded the August account for collection, and forwarded those for November and December only after seven months had expired. He stated to the court that he did not believe Colonel Ilges had been guilty of anything worse than "careless-ness." The Colonel himself declared that "intention to defraud was foreign to his nature." This is the significant sentence of his defence: "I signed the pay accounts as I would any "note or due bill, without thinking for a moment of the wording of the printed certificate thereof, or intending to put my name to the certificate on honor or officially, with the assumption of any special obligation." Here is the gist of the whole matter. Colonel Ilges evidently knew that he had drawn his pay for those three months. He signed a false certificate to the effect that the Government was still in debt to him for those months, and says he did it " without thinking for a moment" of the wording of the certificates, or "intending" to put his name to it "on honor or officially." How a colonel in the Army could sign a formal paper without "intending" to put his name to it " on honor or officially " must remain a mystery. How would such a plea sound in behalf of a defendant in a criminal court ? One thing is clear-Colonel Ilges deceived the St. Paul banker. The latter could not have known that the Colonel's pay accounts had already been sold to another banker, or the fraudulent security would have been refused, whether the loan was made or not. Then, too, the banker would not have been driven to the charitable surmise that Colonel liges had been guilty of "care-

The fact is that Colonel Ilges did the same thing, in morals, that has landed many a cashier, teller and clerk in the penitentiary. He hoped to have the money to take up the fraudulent pay accounts before they left the St. Paul banker's hands, just as many a defaulter has hoped and expected to replace his stealings in time to prevent discovery. Deception for the purpose of procuring money would certainly seem to be " conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." .f the Army is to maintain its high reputation for personal honor, such offences must be unsparingly punished.

TO-DAY'S CELEBRATION AT ERFURTH.

The fourth centenary of Luther's birth is to be celebrated during the approaching autumn in the Protestant schools and churches of the German Fatherland. In accordance with the Emperor's wishes the festivities are to possess an official character. For this there is statistical warrant in the fact that 62 per cent of the entire population of the Empire are Protestants. The festival is designed to be a national event of the first magnitude, and preparations are making in all the Luther towns for a celebration worthy of the Father of the Reformation. The introductory fête will take place in the university city of Erfurth to-day. Erfurth was the scene of the Reformer's

mental struggles and spiritual awakening. He first entered it at the age of eighteen, stronglimbed and stout-hearted, with a resolute bearing and a meledious voice. The son of a poor miner, he had acquired a scanty store of learning at Mansfeld, Magdeburg and Eisenach. having frequently sung in the streets for bread and baving learned to play on lute and finte during the happy hours spent with the Cotta family. His father, encouraged to make a great effort to complete the education of a lad of remarkable promise, sent him to the University to atudy law. Melancthon subsequently complained that at that time nothing was taught at Erfurth but "a logic beset with difficulties." It was, however, the most popular university of the day, and from his entrance upon his classes there Luther was conspicuous alike for his learning and his social qualities. It was in the university library that he first opened a Latin version of the Bible and was permitted to study the whole text in place of the fragmentary epistles and gospels read in the churches from week to week. Always a prayerful student, he read and reread what was then a rare volume, and as he approached the close of his academic career he entreated his father to allow him to renounce the profession of the law. The honest miner obstinately refused his consent, and it was in returning to Erfurth from his father's home that Luther, overtaken by a terrific thunderstorm and oppressed with the thought that his last hour was near, made his vow to forsake the world Re-entering the university town, he invited his intimate associates to his rooms and there played and sang for them, dismissing them with the startling tidings that he was about to retire to the sileuce of the cloister. That very night he sought refuge in the monastery of St. Augustine, the scene of the most agonizing conflicts which he was to be called upon to endure in the course of his eventful life.

Closely associated as these scenes are with the single career that formed the first stage of a Reformation changing the face of Christendom, there is a special incident which is to be commemorated in the approaching festival at Erfurth. When Luther was summoned to the Diet of Worms in 1521, his twelve days' journey from Wittemburg lay through Weimar and Erforth, Having parted with deep emotion from Melancthon and his friends, be set out for the university town where his youth had been passed. At Leipsic, Naumburg and Weinfar there were no demonstrations of publie sympathy, out as he drew near to Erfarth he descried in the distance a troop of forty nearly everybody else. But there are two or three

horsemen. The rector of the university and thirty-nine professors, students and burghers had come out to welcome him. Further on there was a great throng of townspeople to salute him with joyful acclamations. As the procession advanced through the town roofs and sidewalks were covered with people, and the bold monk who had defied the power of the Papacy was hailed everywhere as a public benefactor. At the convent of the Augustines, where he had first learned the significance of the doctrine of justification by faith, he was received and sheltered by his friend Lange, and on the next day he preached in the chapel maintained by the monks. It was a simple sermon on faith, without the remotest reference cither to the perils which he was about to face or to the great religious movement that was agitating the Fatherland. The next morn-

ing he resumed his journey toward Worms. This is the historical event which is to be commemorated to-day at Erfurth. The procession that escorted Luther from the city gates to the monastery is to be reproducedthe forty horsemen, the imperial herald, the carriage, the university authorities, the Town Councillors and the throng of citizens. The movement originated with the students of the University of Erfurth, but it rapidly extended to the other universities, which will all be represented in this remarkable demonstration. The town authorities and various guilds and societies will take part in the festivities, appeals to the Protestant community having been answered with unusual zeal and heartiness. The celebration will be a unique event in the history of Protestantism.

LABOR CONTESTS IN 1883.

The labor contests this year differ essentially from those of 1881-'82 or those of 1877. During the first half of last year the high price of food and other necessaries of life made wages relatively small. The working people did not generally understand that the trouble was temporary, or that it was a necessary consequence of the failure of crops in 1881. Strikes were numerous, and some

of them lasted a long time and kept a large number of men in idleness; but there was this excuse for them-the times were hard for those who lived upon wages, because the cost of living was unusually high. In 1877, when the great railroad strike took place, there was a similar excuse. General depression in business after the panic of 1873 had caused reduction of wages in many departments of industry. But the retail dealers were still clinging, as far as they could, to the inflated prices of the period preceding the panic. The working people were not able to meet this state of things with equanimity, and many minor strikes occurred besides the great strike of railway

This year, the case is very different. Prices are low. The general range of prices has been declining quite steadily for two years, and nearly all the great staples are now selling much below the average price for fifty years. The retail dealers did put up the price of food more than was necessary or justiflable last year, but the trade of the latter half of 1882 was disastrous, and there has been no encouragement this year to make higher charges. The cost of living, on the whole, is decidedly low this year, and there has been no such reduction in wages, during the past year, as there has been in the cost of the necessaries of life. Yet strikes are reported almost every day, and in many different branches of industry. The disagreement between the telegraph companies and their operators is only the most conspicuous of these contests; three are now in progress in the iron business, and others in mining, in many branches of manufacturing, and in railroad-building.

This year the difficulty is not with the hands, but with the employers, and the main cause is not the cost of living, but the general as far as possible ever since the year began. Manufacturers and miners who persisted in keeping their men at work have been pinched by the fall in the value of products. The accumulation of unsold stocks has been large. Unsoundness in several branches of business has been developed, and heavy failures have not only inflicted severe losses upon many, but shaken commercial confidence so that credits have shrunk. In addition, the revision of the tariff, while it caused some embarrassment, was regarded with apprehension by many who have as yet sustained no loss from it. Out of all this it has come to pass that many employers have been forced to propose a reduction of wages, and many others have closed their works. This army of workers thus thrown out of employment have pressed sharply upon those still at work.

There ought to have been great forbearance and mutual helpfulness between employers and employed this year. Unavoidably, it has been a trying year for both. Helpfulness and a willing division of the burden to be borne there would have been, it is probable, but for the trades unions. But these organizations have been unusually active this year, sometimes resisting reductions of pay which employers proposed, and sometimes even demanding an increase of pay, notwithstanding the general embarassment of industry and trade. It seems to be a peculiar characteristic and weakness of these organizations that they are never able to see that business is stagnant. or that employers are pinched. They strike for higher wages just when thousands of willing workers are unemployed, and eager for something to do, or when employers are seriously considering whether they can afford to keep establishments open at present rates. The blunders made by these organizations this year will cost the laboring people a very large sum. What is worse, they will subject important branches of business to serious and prolonged embarassment, and foster an antagonism of feeling, between employers and employed, which can hardly fail to do much barm hereafter.

If the moderate temperature of the last two weeks continues during August, the health statistics of the city for the summer months will make an unusua ly good showing. There wore 3,710 deaths in July, as compared with 4,015 during the same month last year. For the last two weeks of the month the number of deaths was 584 less than in the corresponding time in 1882. Still, the death rate of the city is greater than that of London, Paris and some other large cities which have not the natural advantages of New-York. The efforts at sanitary reform have succeeded in reducing the ratio of deaths year by year, but there is room for much greater improvement. It is gratifying, how-ever, to know that the death-rate among children under five years of age has been steadily declining in recent years. This is in some measure due to such work as that of THE TRIBUNE Fresh-Air Fund. as well as to the improvement in tenement house caused by reformatory legislation.

It is now five days since the city was startled by the appointment of Mr. S. H. Grant to the office lately vacated by Mr. Allan Campbell. He was nimself surprised at the appointment, and so was

things to be noticed about it. Mr. Grant see have been in active contact with the public at the Mercantile Library, or the Produce Exchange and elsewhere for thirty odd years, and not a man has had one word to say against his business capacity or personal character. He is not a rich man, not a politician, not a man likely to be able to use patronge to the advantage of his friends; and yet he was able to give \$200,000 bonds on twenty-four hours' notice. These things look well for the new Controller. The surprise Mr. Edson gave us may turn out to be after all one of a very agreeable char-

The projected improvement of the East River water-front, from Grand to Thirty-fourth sts., is causing a good deal of agitation among property-owners in that part of the city. There is no reason why the subject should not receive equal attention from the taxpayers in general. They will all have to pay their proportionate share of the outlay. And it will not be an mexpensive undertaking either. The estimated cost of the project is \$10,227,463. If the Dook Department manages the work in its usual manner, the actual figures will probably reach twice the amount of the estimate. But the water front on the East River is sadly in need of improvenent, and as the revenue from the additional piers to be erected will in time pay for the cost of the work, there ought to be no objection to the adoption of a proper plan by the Sinking Fund Commission A large number of the East Side property-owners favor the improvement, but others object on the ground that the proposed plan is immature. As the first scheme was presented in 1857, it would seem as though the question ought to have reached maturity by this time.

The experts of the British Treasury have been abashed by the rapidity with which the United States Government is paying off its debt. They are making strenuous efforts to secure the passage of measure known as the National Debt bill and designed to facilitate the reduction of public indebtedness. In a minute recently assued by the Chancellor of the Exchequer the argument is used that it will be wiser to add to the taxpayers' burdens temporarily in order to obtain a slight reduction of interest payable in 1885 and larger gains thereafter than to maintain the present system without pro-viding any method of lowering the debt The ultimate reductions which are predicted as the outcome of increased burdens upon the taxpayers are insignificant in comparison with the positive achievements of the United States Government in debt-paying since the close of the civil war.

The Princess of Wales has incurred the enmity of the London milliners. At the recent fête for the benefit of the Princess Royal's church her presence among the tea-sellers attracted a great throng of fashionable people to the Fisheries Exhibition. Every lady had a chance to criticise her taste in millinery and then to fellow the fashion set by her on so public an occasion. The bonnet worn by her was severely simple, admitting of scarcely any trimming, and plain as it was, it was exceedingly becoming. The milliners agree that it was a shocking example to set for the fashionable world. The Princess, they say, may have a beauty that shines when unadorned, but the sex generally stands in need of feathers and lace and other modes of decoration. Let the Princess's bonnets have a great run, and what will be left of the poor milliner's art? What makes it worse for the trade is the fact that the mistress of Marlborough House is the nost popular lady in England, whose taste in dress is considered

The hotel-keeper at the Isle of Wight, near Far Rockaway, was not entirely free from blame for the death of Quinn on Sunday. It is true that there was a life-line in position and an attendant at hand to warn bathers that there was a large hole opposite the bathing-pier and more than forty feet from it. these precautions, that he was doing all that could be expected of him. But it is the duty of those who have the public, or any number of them, in keeping, to see not only that they are warned against all dangers, but also that every means is taken to protect them against their own carelessness. This is the rule that governs every well-regulated railroad, ferry, steamboat, or hotel, and should be applied strictly on every bathing-beach. The hotel-keeper at the Isle of Wight had no right to get sand by pumping out a deep hole in or near the bathing-ground. Having done this, the mistake should have been corrected and the hole filled up, before a drowning-case brought around depression in business. As a rule, capital has the recommendation of a coroner's jury to that had the worst of it this year. Prices have de- effect. The man who was drowned lost his life clined, and the prospect of a decline was so through his own recklessness, but it was the hotelkeeper who made the fatality possibl

Judge Hoadly has been explaining to a reporter in Nashville how it was that he suddenly had "nothing to add " to his correspondence with Governor Foster, when the latter produced Mr. Woodard ("Jayhawker") as his informant about Judge Hoadly's convention expenses. The Judge's response to the question whether there were any new developments in the "Foster matter" was: "No; it was my own intention to go at it, however strong, but I have been overruled by my friends and yield to their advice. They say I have placed the matter where it belongs, and there I shall let it stay. I was the more easily persuaded to do this when I discovered the insignificant source from which the charge emanated." Why should Judge Hoadly's friends have "over-uled" him and compelled him to run away from the controversy just when his demand to be "confronted" with Governor Foster's informant had been complied with? Evidently they were afraid of the controversy, as common report, which Judge Hoadly thus confirms, savs they were. The Judge is an able man, but he talks too much. To quote the graceful metaphor of "Jayhawker" himself, he has a No. 712 hat, but a No. 26 mouth.

PERSONAL.

Mr. James R. Osgood sails to-day from Liverpool

Mr. Schnyler Colfax and family are spending the summer at Lake George.

Commissioner Loring has gone to St. Paul, Minn. to attend the forestry convention which begins its sessions to-day Lieutenant Danenhower will deliver a lecture at

Cottage City, Martha's Vineyard, next week for the benefit of the Episcopal Church at that place. Two well-known clergymen who are brothers the Rev. High O. Pentecost and the Rev. George F. Pentecost, happened to preach last Sunday in different churches in Hartford, Conn.

Dr. Ohver S. Taylor, of Aubura, N. Y., is the one surviving member of the class of 1808 of Dartmouth Coilege. He is almost one hundred years of age and enjoys good health in mind and body.

Cardinal Nowman recently prepared an expurgated version of Terence's "Pincerna," which was performed by the students of the Birmingham Oratory. The Cardinal was present at the representa-tion, and was loudly cheered at the fail of the cur-tain.

General Grant does not like to travel on Sunday if he can help it. The other day General Porter telegraphed to him in the Catskill Mountains that a directors' car was at his disposal for a trip to Long Branch on Sunday. General Grant politely declined it, saying: "I always tried not to travel on Sunday when I held office, and there does not seem to be any reasonable excuse for it now."

If Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania should not achieve fame in political life, he could without much trouble attain distinction as a fisherman. He is spending some time at Atlantic City, and went ont alone in a small boat the other day to see if the fish were biting. In just one hour, so he says, he caught fifty weakfish, twonty flounders and several kinglish. And it wasn't a good day for fish either !

Mr. P. T. Baroum has been spending some time at the Ocean View House, Block Island, and is the most popular person on the island. The guests of the hotel, hearing that he is soon to leave for a voyage to Europe, petitioned him to deliver an address before he left, which he did a couple of evenings ago in the parlors of the hotel. He related some of the more striking experiences of his life, told his auditors the best methods of advertising, and concluded by performing several elever sleight-of-hand tricks.

The death of Miss Harriet Steer, of Cincinnati, in her eighty-eighth year, deserves a notice. She

soup on two days of the week. This she distributed gratultously at her door to all who wished or needed it. Even as late as last writer, though extremely feeble, she was at her self-appointed poet as in days gone by. While others, it may be have been vainly warring over theological abstractions, this unknown woman has been illustrating in her life the true spirit of the Christian religion.

ALBANY, Aug. 7 .- Governor Cleveland will leave Albany on Friday night for a three weeks' vaca-tion, the greater part of which will be spent in North Woods, near his former home, in Queida County. He will be accompanied by Josiah R. Brown, of Holland Patent; the Rev. Albert N. Cor-lies, of Utics, and Dr. Wilson, of Waterville.

The growing interest of humane people in the health and happiness of poor city children is illustrate by the fact that a single issue of The London Times recently noticed appeals from twenty-four London churches and missions for funds to take such children to the country for a day.

English officers in whose presence at Dartford the Nodenfeldt "machine guns" were recently exhibited were amazed at the rapidity with which they were discharged, although familiar with many devices for rapid firing. The estimated service from the 12-barred gun, weighing about 250 pounds, is 1,150 rounds a minute, and the test proved the estimate true, for 600 rounds were fired in less than thirty-two seconds aingle barrel for envairy service was discharged fifty-four times in thirty-ecounds, and all the shots his the target within a circle of the diameter of two feet.

It would be naturally supposed that the remarkable coolness of the summer would tend to the preservation of the ice supply so that, last winter's harvest having been enormous, low prices might be expected for the rest of the year. But that is not the way is works. On the contrary, it is reported along the Hudson that the cool weather, the great crop and the low prices hitherto have led to enormous waste, so that in east september should be a hot month the peor public will suffer as usual. The ingenuity of this programme is worthy of the emergency.

The small State of Connecticut boasts a great number of aged people, but doubties a the most notable English officers in whose presence at Dartie

The small State of Connecticut boasts a great number of aged people, but doubtie a the most notable example of longevity within her borders is Colond George L. Perkins, of Norwich, who celebrated his ninety-sixth birthday hast Sunday. There are other men in the State as old, but probably no one of that age except the Colonel could conscientiously say that he was too busy to attend the coming anniversary celebration of the bombardment of Stonington. He is the treasurer of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, of which he was one of the incorporators in 1836. The New-Haven Palladium says of him: "His form, aix feet in height, is as straight as a young pine, his face is ruddy and almost ladium says of him: "His form, six feet in height, is as straight as a young pine, his face is ruddy and simoss unwinkled, and his clear blue eyes are as strong as any man's. In manner he is a gentleman of the old school. In his office he does as much work as the middle-ug d'boys,' his assistants. The Colonel generally rides home to his dinner, and if the omnibus gets the start of him he rans and overtakes it. No omnibus horses in Norwich can outrun him."

A writer in a recent number of The Guardian. the well-known English High Church organ congratu-lated his readers that they were enjoying "a respite from a great calamity," that is to say, the Deceased Wife's Sister, but reminded them that the danger was still im-minent, and exhorted them to use their best efforts "to stay the plague." As one means of resistance he advised the establishment of a system of lady visitors in every parish, who are to make a house-to-house visitation, parish, who are to make a house-to-house visitation, scattering tracts and collecting signatures to a petition. If the person visited signs with alacrity, well and good; if he signs, but not heartily, a leaflet is to be left, and the lady is to promise to call again; while if he refuses altogether she is to use personal persuason, besides leaving a tract. She will become more and more persuasive each day, even apparently to the point of convincing people that the opposition of the Church to the bill in question is based, not merely upon "traditions and canons and authorities," but upon its desire to protect "holy, happy English houses" from the invason of "a flood without barriers."

The Democratic managers in Ohio are seek-The Democratic managers in Ohio are seeking to hide their fear of a joint debate between Foraker and Hoadly behind red-tape. It is well-known that the former is willing to meet his apponent and has expressed himself so publicly. The Democrats say, however, that they cannot notice any such enallenge; that a proposition for a joint discussion must some from the Republican State Committee. This is taken advantage of a very small leadulation has a contact and a product. ment. If the Democrats would say frankly that they feared what "Jayuawker" calls Hoadly's twenty-six men mouth they would strike the truth directly on the head.

Governor Butler and his supporters find themselves badly handicapped, The Boston Herald says, by the want of a party press in Massachusetts. The daily and weekly papers are almost unanimously against Butler. There are not half-a-dozen papers of standing in the State that support the Governor. The Boston Post, the most influential Democratic organ in Massachusetta, the Builer managers than any other circumstance. The Massachusetts Republicans will doubtless discover this year the value of a well-conducted daily and weekly press. Like their party breibres in many other States they have not given due credit to this circumstance in past years.

The Iowa people will see such a canvass

this year as they never witnessed before, not even in a Presidential year. It was not the plan to open their speaking campaign so early, but the Democrate began holding meetings and the impatience of the Republican voters compelled the party managers to put speakers in voters compelled the party managers to put spearers the field weeks before they tutended. The list of speakers aircady announced embraces both United States Senators and nearly the entire Republican delegation to Congress. Other well-known names appear and assistance will doubtiess be given by speakers from other States. The Democrats will try to meet them by importing such men as Hendricks. Monada and Springer. But the blood of the Republicans is up and they are demanding 60,000 majority for Governor Sherman.

The Republican press in Wisconsin has been poiled on the Presidential question by The Madison Journal and is found to be largely in favor of General Pairchild for the first place on the ticket. He has a creditable record, and would make a strong Presidential candidate. He served in the war, losing an arm as Gettysburg, was Secretary of State of Gettysburg, was Secretary of State of Wisconsin one term and Governor three terms, and was ten years in the diplomatic service. Wisconsin has not furnished the Republican party with a candidate for the Presidency as yet, but has stood loyally by the organization. It will probably present General Faironid's name to the next National Convention and ask for his nomination. But all friends should not commit the error of putting him on the track too early.

PUBLIC OPINION.

POLITICS AS A DUTY.

POLITICS AS A DUTY.

Prova The Boston Journal (Rep.)

It is the fushion in some quarters to make a boast of indifference to politics. Intelligent and wealthy citizens, whose stake in public affairs is certainly as large as the average, are heard to declare that they "do not pretend to keep track of politics." Intelligent that they "do not pretend to keep track of politics, as used as term of representation in the politics, is used as a term of representation in a politician were necessarily dishonester a seeker after personal advantage. From the supercitions tone which is used in speaking of politicians and politics, it might be supposed that these were matters from which a self-respecting citizen would do well to had nimself alsof. But what, pray, are politics but the science and art of government, and what is a politician but a man who interests himself in this science and art 4 man who sneers at politics and avows his unwillingness to have anything to do with them, thereby confesses his disloyalty to the obligations of citizenship.

THE DEMOCRATIC WAR ON CAPITAL AND LABOR

THE DEMOCRATIC WAR ON CAPITAL AND LABOR From The Nashville American Dem.)

The shallow answer made by the free-trade theorists to almost every argument advanced in favor of a reasonably discriminating tartif, is that it comes from some one interested in manufacturing. These theorists are now pressing their doctrine on the Democratic party, under pretence that the only hope of success for the party is in opposing protection in every stance, calling it the robbet tarif, and declaring that unless this fight is made the Democratic party had as well take in its sign and quit business. If the Democratic party hopes to succeed, it must count the cost of an open war on both capital and labor capitolyed in manufacturing; and to approve the adjustment of a tariff so as to protect of an open, square industries and home labor in their struggle with cheap capital and cheap labor in Europs, is an open, square fight against the capital employed, and against a cycry man, woman and child employed by this capital. And, what is more, the entire laboring people, as well as those whose capital is employed, all protection.

A PICTURESQUE VIEW OF THE OHIO CONTEST.

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From an Interview with "Jayhowker" in The Indianapele Journal.

"You have your hand into Ohio polities; how does the campaign look to you?"
"A sort of a jug-handle affair, at present—Foraker is the jug."
"Aluch is said about the superior qualities of Hoadly as a debater; what do you think of the relative merits of

as a debater: what do you think of the relative mention two men if "I can best answer by a mechanical illustration and the recently invented from cat, a machine full of aprings, claws and a least-recently invented from cat, a machine full of aprings, claws and a least-recently in the season of the springs, which season of the springs, which gras cat and hold him until the saw and grinding machine.